of Oltenitza from the old fortress of Tustukai and from the new water batteries which have been erected along the river bank. No damage was done by the Turkish batteries, the weapons being of a very inferior kind. In a single instance a shell passed over a park of artillery and exploded near a large powder magazine. Not a person was killed, however, during the ten days of bombardment, and this seems to have exasperated the Turkish commander to a degree bordering upon madness. With his direct sanction the irregulars joined with the Moslem inhabitants to perpetrate the terrible deeds told above. The effect of this messacre is to forever settle the policy of Roumania. From Thursday her future in this war must be part of Russia's. Even neutrality would not protect her from such outrages from the Turks if the Russians were driven back; therefore an armed defence of her own territory is imperative. The Roumanians daily thank the good fortune which placed them on the northern side of the wide Danube.

There is very little war news from the Danube tonight. Abdul Kerim Pacha asserts that the Turkish Danubian fortresses are victualled for a year. Important operations are expected to commence next Thursday. The Grand Duke Nicholas will, on the 20th inst., transfer his headquarters to Cotrotscheni, Prince Charles' country seat, about a mile from Ploiesti. Another railway bridge near Bacan ha given way. The Russians have sent 2,000 laborers to repair it, which will require ten days to accomplish.

ENGLAND WANTS TO KNOW.

According to on dits of the Russians themselves, gathered in Vienna, they intend going down once more to Adrianople, and having got there, to inform the Powers that, having accomplished their task, they now call upon Europe to consult on what should be done next. A correspondent discussing the report that England is endeavoring to induce Russia to fix a limit to military operations, says:-"It is not thought impossible that Count Schouvaloff may endeavor to induce the Russian government to give such assurance about its ultimate designs as may serve to allay, as much as possible, all apprehensions regarding them that have arisen in England, but it is very much doubted that the way of doing this will be an attempt to fix a line of demarcation to military operations, SERVIA TO ACT WITH RUSSIA

It is reported from Krajova that Prince Milan's uncle had left with autograph letters from the Prince to the Grand Duke Nicholas. According to this repor Servin is ready to take the field with 40,000 men on condition that Russia pays the expenses of the under taking.

THE KHEDIVE CO-OPERATES. Prince Hassan, son of the Khedive, and 6,000 Egyp tians, leave Cairo for Constantinople to-day. The re mainder of the contingent will follow later. AN ENVOY FROM KASHGAR.

An envoy from Kashgar, on a special mission to England, arrived in London last night.

MEXICO.

THE PLYMOUTH TO CARRY DESPATCHES TO PRESIDENT DIAZ-EFFORTS FOR ANNEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES-WAR MATERIAL FOR A REVOLUTION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 18, 1877. The United States corvette Plymouth is to leave here Saturday morning for Vera Cruz, with importan orders. She goes via Pensacola, for ammunition and stores, Captain Barrett declines making any state ment in relation to his orders, but it is underst carries important despatches to the Diaz government relative to boundary matters.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS TO THE RIO GRANDE. Two companies of cavalry arrived to-day from St. Louis, and leave at once for the frontier.

MEXICAN ANNEXATION MOVEMENTS.

Private advices received by the last steamer report a strong party forming in Mexico relative to American protection and intervention. The present condition of affairs is represented as very unsettled, and leading and owners from the northern Mexican States are largely in layer of annexation It is proposed that the United States take the five northern States and

the United States take the five northern States and assume payment of tree Mexican bonded dobt, which is largely held in this country, and upon which no interest has been paid for several years.

GATHRING OF MEXICAN LKADERS.

Ex-Chief Just on Iglesias, with his secretary, Prerato, and General Pallacto, who have been here holding communication with General Escobedo, have be summoned by ex-President Lerdo to meet him in New York.

Though denial is made, it is certain they purchased large quantities of powder and ammunition, which has

large quantities of powder and ammunition, while been sent to the frontier, and this, with the roll troops and the Plymouth, make it appared some movement is contemplated.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER VANTIC FROM THE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NORFOLK, Va., May 18, 1877.

The United States steamer Yantic, Commander Willjam Whitehead commanding, arrived at the naval anchorage this afternoon, about one o'clock, direct from the Asiatic station, stopping at Cape Town and the Barbados. She left Cape Town on the 3d of March. and made the trip from China almost entirely under sail, all weil. Report was promptly made to the Navy Department at Washington, and Commodore George H. Cooper and the Board of Inspectors are expected on Tuesday to inspect the condition, &c., of the Yantic, when she will be placed out of commission and her officers detached and crew discharged. She is unfit for further service as a war vessel, and the department, it is understood, will order her to be sold.

is understood, will order her to be sold.

FIVE YEARS' CONTINUOUS SERVICE.

The Yantic was built of white onk at Gosport Navy Yard in 1872, and sailed from Hampton Roads for China in August of that year. She has been continually in service without repairs.

OFFICERS OF THE YANTIC.

The following is a list of her officers:—
Commander William Whitehead, commanding.
Lieutenant Morong, executive officer.
Masters—John H. Moore and H. M. Jacoby,
Passed Assistant Surgeon—G. M. Gravatt.
Assistant Paymaster—John C. Sulivan.
Past Assistant Engineer—H. C. Gowing.
Second Lieutenant of Marines—Andrew Stevenson.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 18, 1877. The United States steamer Yantic, from the Asiatic station via St. Thomas, passed here at ten o'clock for Norfolk.

REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES TO BE STARTED FOR

INDIAN TERRITORY AT ONCE-THE PONCAS

In response to the information forwarded by the Lieutenant General of a willingness of the Northern Cheyennes to be moved to the Indian Territory, the todian Office to-day requests the War Department to start them immediately, provided it can be done with out any expense other than that required for rations The Indian Office has no funds available to pay for their nsportation, but it is supposed that the ponics sur-dered by these Indians at the Red Cloud Agency be restored to them for use us a means of direct

Iransportation overland.

MARCH OF THE PONCAS.

Inspector Kimbail reports to the Indian Office to-day his arrival at Beatrice, Nebraska, with the advance party of Poncas and the agency supplies and material in route from their old home in Northeastern Nebraska to the new reservation in the Indian Territory. The march has been delayed by continuous rains and heavy roads, but the Indians are reported to be "satisfied and in reasonably good spirits." The remainder of the Poncas will start in a few days, in charge of Agent Howard.

A HURRICANE IN NEBRASKA.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE MEBALD,] NORTH PLATTS, Neb., May 18, 1877.

It blew a regular burricane from the southeast here safternoon. A great amount of damage to buildings and other property is reported to have been nased by the wind, but no estimate can yet be formed of its extent. The gale came in sharp goest and then blew with steady force. It was the heaviest experi-nced here for a long time, exceeding in force that re-ported on Monday last.

STRIKE OF STONE MASONS.

MOSTREAL, May 18, 1877. The stone masous on section 3, Lachine Canal, ruck work to-day because non-union men were em

TELEGRAPHIC

From All Parts of the World.

FRANCE EXCITED.

MacMahon Prorogues the Legislature for a Month.

STATESMANSHIP DISGRACED.

A Pandemonium in the Chamber and Senate.

RESOLVES OF THE LEFT.

Appealing to the People in Opposition to the Government.

A Dreadful Famine Decimating India.

(BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.)

LONDON, May 19, 1877. The HERALD correspondent in Paris telegraphs that shortly after tive o'clock last evening President MacMahon sent a message to the Chamber of Deputies at Versailles, ordering that the session be prorogued for one month from date. This occasioned but little surprise. From the moment Jules Simon resigned, the Executive determined upon this step. His kies was to encourage the Right, to which he belongs, while discomuting the Left as far as possible. In calling upon the Duc de Broglie to form a Cabinet, however, he practically defled the conservative republican element, and deprived himself of that strong support in the country which has hitherto been of such immense service to his administration. Indeed, the supporters of the new Ministry view the situation with

anxiety. A SCENE IN THE CHAMBER.

The Presidential message was received in the Chamber with demonstrations of rage and uproar. M. de Fourton, the new Minister of the Interior ascended the tribune holding the document in his hand, and announced his intention of reading it. The Left at once became greatly excited, and shouts and ironical exclama tions came from all their benches. One of their number cried out, "To the pillory !" Paul Cassagnac then yelled out at the top of his voice, "Down with this factious minority." Quiet being restored during the period necessary to read the message, Cambetta attempted to address the Chamber, but his voice was drowned by the yells of the Right, the clanging of "the little bell" and the cries of "Down with the Dictator!" M. Grevy, the President of the Chamber, decided that, the message having been read no debate was possible until the House reassembled. The future must be awaited with prudence, firmness and confidence. The House then adjourned, the members shouting "Vive la Repub-Hane !"

TUMULT IN THE SENATE. The scenes in the Senate were even more tumul tuous than in the Chamber of Deputies. When M. Beranger ascended the tribune the President announced that the government wished to address the Senate. An animated discussion ensued as to who should speak. Finally the Duke de Broglie, the new President of the Council of Ministers The Marquis de Francileu and M. Jules Simon both tried to speak, but the Duke de Broglie ex

"Nobody can speak. The sitting is adjourned." M. Tolain retorted:-"The President and not the Duke de Brogile has to direct the debates."

M. Jules Simon began:-"I am obliged, to my great

The Duke de Broglie-"All now spoken is niegal." The President then told M. Jules Simon that President MacMahon had exercised his rights. His decree must be obeyed. Simon then left the tribune under protest.

M. Bernard shouted-"The country will judge vou."

The Senate adjourned amid great uproar. PRESIDENT MACMAHON'S EXPLANATIONS.

In his message MacMahon declares that the Cablnets of Dufaure and Simon were both chosen with the consent of the majority, according to the constitution, and that he had scrupulously deferred to their judgment, but at the last he had discovered that neither possessed the influence to guarantee good government. He had often ventured to suggest a line of conduct that would secure this support, and he felt that events had justified the course he took. He could go no further in that direction, however, without making an appeal to the radical factions which desired a complete modification of the institutions, a step, in his judgment,

traught with danger. HE PEARED PUBLIC DISORDER.

"My conscience and patriotism," the message continues, "do not permit me to associate myself with the triumph of these ideas, which can only result in disorder and in the humiliation of France As long as I retain the depository power I shall use it, within legal limits, to prevent such fesults. which would be the rum of the country. The triumph of such theories was not contemplated when, at the last election, all the candidates availed themselves of my name. If the country were now interrogated it would reject such a construction. I am firmly resolved to respect and maintain existing institutions until 1880. I might propose modifications, but I propose nothing of the kind. In order to allow emotion to calm I invite you to suspend sittings one month. You can then discuss the budget. Meantime we shall maintain public peace, suffer nothing at home to compromise it, and, notwithstanding the agitation in a portion of Europe, I am confident we shall maintain it abroad." thanks to our good relations with all the Powers, and our policy of neutrality and abstention. On this point all parties are agreed, and the new Cabinet thinks like the old. It any imprudence and utterance on the part of the press threatens to compromise the concord we all desire I shall preress it by legal means. To prevent this, however, I appeal to that patriotism which is lacking in no class in

PRANCE'S POREIGN POLICY. Continuing the unusual activity he has manifested

port. "Circumstances," says the Executive, "do not permit me to entrust power to the late Cabinet of which you formed a part. I wish it to be well understood, however, that I intend to maintain with foreign Powers the relations of friendship and confidence which you have been able to establish. Nothing must be done to impair these relations and nothing must be changed in the foreign policy you so ably and worthily represent. I appeal to your patriotism and beg you to remain in the post to which I called you three years ago so long as you may not relinquish it without prejudice to the public welfare." GAMBETTA'S OPPORTUNITY. .

since Tuesday last with regard to official commu-

nications, the Marshal has addressed a lengthy

note to the Duc Decazes, which the latter

gave to the foreign correspondents immediately

after he had acquainted himself with its pur-

The President's threat of dissountion has simply placed Gambetta in a position of commanding antagonism. In case MacMahon should attempt to carry out this dissolution theory France would probably declare in favor of Gambetta, leaving the President open to unfavorable criticism. It was in this view of the situation that the bureaux of the Left decided to propose an order of the day, declaring that the Chamber was solicitous for the maintenance of peace abroad and order at home, but the Cabinet under the Duke de Broglie possessed neither the confidence of the Chamber nor of the nation.

THE LEFT APPEALS TO PUBLIC SENTIMENT. And, as an addition to this expression of opinion the Left has issued a lengthy manifesto, addressed to the French nation, boldly protesting against the hasty action of the President, and calling him to account for the dictatorial language employed in his letter to Simon. This address will undoubtedly create much discussion among those who started the crisis.

The meeting of the Left took place in Paris last night. M. Marcere, a former Minister of the Interior, was chairman. He said the composition of the new government revealed intentions calculated to inspire the nation with legitimate distrust hecause men are returned to power who on the 24th of May, 1873, undertook to restore the monarchy.

A STIRRING RESOLUTION. The meeting adopted the following manifesto to

The decree assailing your representatives is the first act of the Ministry of combat which presumes to hold the will of France in check. The President's message displays a desire to dissolve the Chamber. The Cabinet which had not lost its majority has been dismissed without discussion. The new Ministry, feeling that if they allowed the Parliament freedom of speech they would immediately fall from power, have prevented our expressing reprobation of their proceedings from the tribune; consequently our first thought is to turn toward you and say that the men now again assuming power will again prove themselves poweriess.

France desires the Republic. She said so on the 20th of February, 1876, and she will say so again when consulted. The nation will once more show that an incorrigible minority shall not snatch from it the privilege of self-government. Notwithstanding this painful and unexpected trial France will Public functionaries must remain at their posts until removed by the government. Councillors general and commercial councillors must redouble their zeal and activity on behalf of the rights and liberties of the nation.

Finally we, your delegates, shall again enter into direct communication with yos. We summon you to pronounce between the policy of reaction and adventure, placing everything in doubt which has been laboriously achieved during the last six years. and the wise, firm and pacific policy which you yourselves sanctioned.

Dear fellow citizens, this trial will not last long. In five months at the latest France will be able to speak out. We are sure the Republic will issue from the voting urns stronger than ever. Bygone parties will be vanquished and France be able to view the future with confidence and serenity.

THE RIGHT DEMANDS PATRONAGE.

At a meeting of the extreme Right of the Senate from the government the offices of the prefectoral staff, which is their first appeal for government patronage. They resolved to maintain what they describe as an "expectant attitude."

IS IT PERSONAL GOVERNMENT?

The Paris newspapers have taken up the subject of the coup d'état with considerable passion. The Journal dis Debats vesterday said:-"We might vainly search the parliamentary history of our country for an example so brusque, unforeseen, so little in conformity with established usages and the principles of a parliamentary régime. In reading the Marshal's letter to Simon we are constrained to ask ourselves if we are really living under institutions whose mechanism is controlled by regular rules, or if we are not after all at the morey of personal government."

THE COUNTRY SUPREME.

The Republique Française discovers in the dismissal of the Ministry "an evidence of the existence of that Cabinet occulte" (secret Cabinet) which it has so often charged before. "The country, however, is sure of its strength, and, nim of will, it can afford to await with serenity the end of this paince revolution; moreover, the country will have the

A CLERICAL COUP DE PALAIS.

The Siecle declares the country will never believe the reasons assigned for the dismussal of Simon and his colleagues. "It will comprehend that a c'erical coalition, defeated in the Chamber, impotent in the Senate, detested by the country, has succeeded by a coup de palais in surprising the Marshal's good faith."

DEFINING PRESIDENTIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

The Gazette de France says the last paragraph of the Marshal's letter is a complete political programme. For the first time the President has invoked his responsibility toward France, fixed its nature and defined its obligations. The country is evidently entering upon a new phase of existence.

THE MINISTRY GAZETHED. The new Ministry is gazetted to-day. The only change from the HERALD's list yesterday being with reference to the Department of the Marine, which Mr. Berthant will provisionally administer in connection with the War Department.

SETERMINATION OF THE REPUBLICANS.

Reuter's Paris telegram says the republican papers continue to express the greatest indignation against the new Ministry, declaring that the party will neither recoil from dissolution nor from external complications. The denunciation of the illegality and fatal consequences of President MacMahon's action is equally strong. A general dismissal of republican functionaries and strong measures against the radical press are expected immediately.

MERTING OF SENATORS. There was a meeting of a hundred Senators of the Left at l'aris to-night. M. Jules Simon, who was present, said he had wished to declare from the

words should not be used watch challenged a protest.

Victor Hugo protested against the disturbance of tran-

The meeting finally drew up a proces verbal protesting against the system of tactics which prevented liberty of discussion. It concludes as follows:-"Considering that the present crisis, which has been raised

quillity, especially at the moment when daugers

hont any reason amid profound peace in the country and in the presence of events abroad, alarms the interests of the country and justifies every distrust, it is necessary to reassure France. The Senators of the Left, therefore, express their firm conviction that the Senate will not associate itself with any undertaking against republican institutions, and they declare they will energetically resist the policy which threatens the

THE COMING DISSOLUTION. This vigorous protest and the manifesto of the Deputies are producing a great impression. A new prorogation is expected and a dissolution three month

ANOTHER VIEW OF MACMAHON'S POLICY. A communique to the Paris papers says the President's policy may be summed up as a maintenance of c order at home and a scrupulous preservation of the peace abroad. The Marshal counts on the prudence of all good citizens to second him in this

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS. The Standard's Versailles special says the scene in the Chamber when do M. Fourtou appeared in the tri-bune to read the message is indescribable. The Right applauded and the Left hooted and yelled. Exclama ions of fearful rage and insult were exchanged for ten minutes. Some members were actually scuffling with

outer boulevards from sunset to sunrise. Friday evening there was great excitement on the boulevards. Huge crowds kept surging to and fro, discussing the M. Gambetta, speaking at a meeting of the Left at Versailles after the sitting, said:-"We shall all be united before universal suffrage. Remember the Polignac Ministry of 1830 Limited suffrage returned

working classes, but large patrols of infantry scour the

the same Chamber as the Ministry dissolved. We must hurry on to the dissolution. A leading article in the Times, commenting on the situation in France, says :- "In the end the Left may even strongthen the Republic, 11 they display a command of temper and respect for the law. A single riot in the street might do irreparable mischief, by giving

a pretext for a display of military vigor." A correspondent in Paris writing for the Times on Thursday says:--The excitement was quieted on Wednesday night by a report that the project of form ing a Broglie Cabinet was abandoned. This morning President MacMahon's immediate followers affected to regard the meeting of the Left last night at Grand Hotel as a challenge to the Marshal, Conciliatory ideas were again abandoned The Duke de Broglie held a crowded reception, at which he declared the abuse which had been attempted of the Marshal's nam by republican Cabinets could continue no longer. M. de Fourton was in the country till this morning, and M. Buffet had not been seen at the Elysée, so, though everybody is convinced that the Marshai did not write the letter to M. Simon, no one yet acknowledges its authorship, so well has the importance and danger of the act been bassadors yesterday. He found among them a most un favorable impression. Not one approved what had passed, although some, perhaps, professed little sympathy for the republican system. On all hands it was felt certain that the public opinion of Europe would be painfully struck.

GERMAN PRESS OPINIONS. The article in the Strasbourg Official Gazette, which has attracted so much attention, contains the following:-"The turn affairs are taking in France is to inspire Germany and her close friend Italy with the most serious reflections. A victory of the ultramontanists in France occurring simultaneously with an ultramoutane in the Italian Senate is fraught with the gravest consequences. Germany canto display the greatest watchfulness. victory of the Roman Cura opens the prospect of a war of revenge, and it is only through an alliance with France that the Cura can find a possibinty of wageing war against German and Italy.

Dresden press telegram says;-- the Ger man papers almost unanimously consider Jules Simon's overthrow as an ultramontaine victory. They think if Marshal Mac Mahon compiles with the pretensions of the Ciericals the peace of Europe would be seriously threatened. HOW ITALY REGARDS IT.

A Rome special says the whole Italian press thinks Jules Simon's dismissal excessively serious CARRYING OUT A TERRAT.

The correspondent further shows that the Broglie Ministry was appointed in jullilment of a threat uttered by President MacMahon, that if the Left place confidence in a cabinet free to and resolved to govern in accordance with republican principles. which alone can secure order and prosperity, would immediately form a Ministry from the Right.

GAMBETTA'S SPEECH. Relative to M. Gambetta's speech in the Chamber o Deputies yesterday the correspondent says: - 'Never did the chief of the radical party display greater or more overpowering eloquence. Never did he obtain such applause, the Right maintaining a silent and dismayed attitude. Only from having heard this speech and being present at the scene could any one understand how much the carpestness of the situation

POLITICAL CAPITAL OUT OF THE CRISIS. Those who have brought about the crisis are notther ngaged in an Orleanist nor leg timist conspiracy, not even in an anti-republican conspiracy. Their conspiracy is simply one for office, and they are going to ttle without any sign or programme, and to thi paltry ambition they have perhaps sacrificed the Marshal and France and justified beforehand the inevitable revenge which universal suffrage and popular indianation are preparing for them.

MISTRUST IN BERLIN, The Daily News' Berlin correspondent telegraphs: "The development of the ministerial crists in France is watched here with very keen interest. It is universally supposed that M. Simon's fall is the result of an ultramoutane intrigue. If this should prove the case, the effect upon the relations between France and Germany may be very grave. It is an exceedingly hazardous experiment for the Right at Versailles to begin such a movement pending the adoption of imortant military measures by the German government. This opinion is publicly expressed here with very TERRIBLE PARINE IN INDIA.

A special despatch dated Calcutts, May 15, reports that the aspect of the famme is practically the same as Prospects for grain crops in the Madras district are good. The numbers on the relief works are 700,774, besides 274,448 who are receiving gratuitous relief. Calcutta daily papers contain tolograms from Macras describing the sufferings of the people and the number of deaths. The government is almost entirely sitent on this point, and it is difficult to say how far the reports are true. The Madras Sanitary Commissioner, who was engaged arguing with Sir Richard Temple that the wages on the relief works were insufficient, writes that the famine is weeding out a large number of victims, and considering the fact that discused condistant dependent on insufficient food follow many months after the cause has passed away, I apprehend eavy and unusual mortality will continue even after the period of drought and scarcity is ended. Rechard Temple replies that the Commissioners' data are drawn from the particular camps where the people are gratuitously fed because they are unable to work, Among the relief laborers there is no mortality from cholera, smallpox and othe diseases, and there is no reasen to suppose these arose from insufficiency of food. Richard Temple's assurances appear to have convinced the supreme government. In Mysore the situation is described as critical; there and in Madras much wil depend on the June rains. PRETILENCE IN PERSIA.

Reports from Teheran say that the pestilence in Person is decreasing and the authorities feel more assured.

AN QUIBBEAK IN SPAIN. Senor Canovas del Castilic, replying to a que he Spanish Congress, yesterday, said a conflict had occurred at Sabadell, in Catalonia, between some Carnists and liberals. The government was dispose to punish the authors of the disturbance, but it was

necessary to distinguish between sincere Catholics and those who made religion a pretext for Carlist demon-strations, with the object of provoking civil war. Don Carlos' recent acts proved the existence of such in-

The German government contemplate moving for a special federal commission to prepare a bili for a joint storm of tariff and taxation. Prince Bismarck is said to desire to reintroduce protectionism and indirect axes to a certain extent.

THE RANGER AT GIBRALTAR.

The HERALD correspondent at Gibraltar reports the arrival there of the United States steamer Ranger. SALE OF THE DAKOTA.

The wreck of the Williams & Guion steamer Dakota on the rocks at Amiwch has been sold at auction for £1.400.

SOUTH CAROLINA

UNANIMOUS CHOICE OF A JUDGE-PREPARA-TIONS FOR PAYMENT OF THE STATE INTER-EST-TAX REDUCTION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD, 1 COLUMNIA, May 18, 1877.

As indicated in the HERALD yesterday, the election of Mr. Henry McIver to the position of Associate Justice, made vacant by the promotion of Associate Justice Willard to the Supreme Justiceship, was effected to-day, not only without opposition, but by a unanimous vote, on the first ballot. The announcement of the result was received with the heartiest demonstrations of applause on the part of the democrats and the republicans as well, the latter, indeed, bein most demonstrative in their manifestations of approval. This election is, by reason of the above facts unprecedented in the post bellum annals of this State and is another evidence of the improved condition caffairs under Governor Hampton's wise administration.

The Appropriation bill passed its second reading in the House to-day. The most important provision contained in it is the key of \$270,000 for the payment of the interest on the January and July coupous and certificates of stock of the consolidated debt of the State. There has been a determined opposition to this levy, which has been lought for three days, but its passage was sgreed to by an overwholming vote; and it is said that the opposition will now attack the resolution seeking to raise a commission to investigate this debt before its payment, their object being to deprive the commission of plemary powers and require them to report to the next General Assembly. The opposition is weak, however, and will hardly carry their point.

REDUCENT TAXATION.

In 10-night's session the Supply bill passed its second reading and levies a tax of seven and a quarter mills. The same bill last year called for fifteen mills. INTEREST ON STATE BONDS TO BE PAID

ATISFACTION OF BUSINESS MEN. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 18, 1877. The news of the rout of the repudiationists in the Legislature to-day was received here with great antisction, as the business community of have a much keeper appreciation than the farmers of the interior of the intimate relation between the public and private credit. The crisis in regard to the pay ment of interest on the public debt is practically ended by the passage by the House of the appropriation for the purpose, as favorable action by the Senate and its approval by Governor Hampton are foregone conclusions. The appropriation is fixed at \$270,000, which will be all that is needed to pay the January and July coupons for the present year on the consolidated State debt. The measure was carried by the union of the liberal democratic element in the House with the republican innority, and so strong was Governor Hampton's influence that the republicanists, who a week ago were confident of a majority, could barely muster at the last twenty-five votes.

The commission to be appointed to scrutinize the outstanding bonds will, I am assured, be composed of men of recognized ability and high character, whose investigation will be prompt and thorough, and it is expected that they will speedily complete their task and remove the shadow which has so long rested upon the State obligations of South Caronias. The impression here among those who are usually well informed seems to be that investigation will show that there has been no irregularity whatever in any of the issues of consolidation bonds, except perhaps a few of those issued under the Moses administration in exchange for coupons fraudulently obtained. All bonds issued since Moses cased to be Governor will certainly be declared. ended by the passage by the House of the appro-

consolidation bonds, except perhaps a few of those issued under the Moses administration in exchange for coupons traudulently obtained. All bonds issued since Moses ceased to be Governor will certainly be declared by the commission to be valid and binding.

An indication of practical prace.

A pleasant indication of the good leeding which has sprung up in this State since the exit of the carpetbaggers was given to-day in the unanimous election of Melver, a lawver of spotless repute, to the vacancy on the Solverne Bench created by the promotion of Melver was warmly indorsed by members of the Assembly of all complexions and politics, from the unruly Gary, of Edgofield, to the coal black republicans from the rice fields, and when the vote was taken the unexampled spectacle was presented of every ballot being cast for the man whom all admitted to be eminently worthy of the ermine.

LOUISIANA.

ORGANIZATION OF A NEW RETURNING BOARD. A NEW COUNT OF VOTES TO BE MADE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD,] NEW URLEANS, May 18, 1877. The new State Board of Canvassers, created under Act 1 of 1877, met to-day and began to count returns from the parishes of St. Martin and New Ibe were not counted by the Packard Returning Board. Certain boxes from these parishes were not counted, owing to their being received too sate, and the count now will materially after the electoral vote. These changes may make a basis for opening the Presidential question, when Congress meets, though it is stated they will only affect parochial officers and members of the Legislature.

ILLICIT WHISKEY IN VIRGINIA

DEADLY CONFLICT BETWEEN OFFICERS AND THE OUTLAWS-TWO MEN KILLED, THREE WOUNDED AND SIX PRISONERS SECURED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BRISTOL, Tenn., May 18, 1877. The conflict between the Doputy United States Marshals and Deputy Revenue Collectors and the illicit whiskey distillers in Lee county, Va., creates great excitement there and in this, one of the adjoining Deputy United States Marshal Austin's party arrived here this afternoon with the Lee county prisoners, six in number, captured in the Black Water egion. They are Whitt Duval, Jere Mullins, W. sh

region. They are Whitt Duval, Jere Mullins, W. sh. Lovisay and three of the Brewers. Austin was assisted by Deputies Josipa, liliting and Talley; Deputy Sheriff Doyle and ten citizens of Lee county.

THERATEND PATTIES.

On Sonday, while crossing Walden's Ridge, they were halted by a party of lifteen or twenty of the Black Water outlaws, who demanded the release of four of the prisoners, and threatened to attack them with their rifles if it was not done. Finding that the attack would be likely to result in as much danger to the prisoners as to the officers, at the carnest request of the prisoners Captain Austin allowed one of the number, old man lirewer, to go to them and beg them not to fire.

Diadoty FRUNG.

They withdrew, but on Monday fired on the party on Wanten's Greek and killed one of the catzens, Ed. Vandervitter, shooting him in the nead. Austin's party killed one of the outlaws, Jesse Anderson, somin-law of Brewer, and wounded three others—lirram Levisay, Andy Lestament and Bert Goess. Sheriff Doyle is after them with thirty-live armed citizens of Lee county, to whom these men are a standing menace.

menace.

The prisoners and stills will be taken to Abingdon. It is understood here that instructions which were applied for by the Sheriff and cittzens have been received from Governor Kemper, to pursue and suppress these outlaws. The impression prevails that the Governor intends to leave no possible excess for the use of Inited States troops in Virginia, even in the execution of the United States iswa.

AN APPEAL FOR BREAD.

DESTITUTE LABORERS AT HARTFORD DEMAND WORK, THAT THEY MAY NOT STABUE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARTFORD, Conn., May 18, 1877. In view of the destitution prevailing among the laboring people of the city, less than one-third being a large delegation waited upon hayor Sprague to day and demanded employment. The Sprague to day and demanded employment. The Mayor briefly stated that, while the city authorities could not employ men for the sole purpose of giving them work, working would be taken to prevent actual suffering of the men or their families. He positively refused to call a special meeting of the City Council, and urged, as a reason why the authorities should not be called upon to provide employment, that it would have the effect of attracting unemployed men from all sections, and would run the labor market for resident laborers. The delegation was very quiet and orderly after the disappointment occasioned by the reply.

HOTEL ARRIVALS. General Gideon J. Pillow, of Tennessee, is at the

New York. Commander Henry Wilson, United States Navy, is at the Westminster. Capal Commissioner Christopher A. Walrath, of Onelda, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan. Ex-Governor Henry Lippitt, of Rhode Island, and Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth Avenue. Paymaster Edwin Stewart, United States Navy, is at the Windsor. John T. Ford, ot Saltimore, is at the Union Square. Chaplain John D. Beugless, United States Navy, is at the St. Donis.

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